

2. a. Source stated that one brigade (presumably mountain artillery) of 400 troops and 200 horses was quartered in the barracks in the town center (see Annex 2). (Old barracks built during the time of the Austrian monarchy).

b. East of the mentioned barracks there was the old Austrian "Cavalry Brigade" Barracks (four large quartering buildings, five stables and utilities buildings). The barracks were occupied by about four hundred troops, three hundred to four hundred horses. All recruits arrived in October 1948.

c. A motor transport brigade equipped with three-axle trucks of Italian and US make and operating a repair shop for all trucks stationed in the area of VAG was located as indicated in Annex 2.

25X1X

3. Source designated the barracks located at the southern town border of VAG (para 1, b) as "Artillery Barracks". Source saw only four to five horse-drawn guns of about 75-mm caliber with limbers, about 40 horses, "93 K" cartines of German origin, submachine guns of Soviet origin, and horse-drawn vehicles. Source saw troops engaged in infantry field training.

25X1X

4. a. Location of the southern barracks and its occupation by a cavalry unit (about two hundred horses). Mostly recruits have been quartered there since October 1948.

b. Many private-owned houses of the town were occupied by troops.

25X1X

5. a. One horse-drawn antitank brigade equipped with 37-mm and 75-mm antitank guns of German and Soviet origin and with medium and heavy mortars was quartered in the old "Honved" barracks.

CONFIDENTIAL
S.S. 1948

25X1

25X1
25X1A

b. Source supplied information on a unit known as "Tito-Guards", consisting of one or two companies which were quartered in private houses. The troops were well-clad and armed with submachine guns and machine guns of German origin.

c. Miscellaneous information (mostly based on discussions with Yugoslavia soldiers):

(1) A division headquarters was stationed in NOVI SAD. From there, officers came to VRSAC for inspections.

(2) One tank brigade equipped with tanks of German and Italian origin had been stationed in BILA CRKVA until May 1948; it was transferred to TRAVNIK, Bosnia after the Tito-Jominform conflict. (This information was supplied [redacted] who worked in BILA CRKVA).

(3) The Yugoslav - Hungarian border east of VRSAC was guarded by patrols. No fortifications were observed.

6. a. Source confirmed the cavalry brigade of two troops of 120 men each. Their barracks (old Austrian-Hungarian barracks) had been named "Prince Eugen barracks" during the war. The unit was equipped with carbines of German origin, submachine guns of Soviet origin and, until 1947, with two 50-mm antitank guns.

b. According to Yugoslavs, the former stud-farm was being improved as barracks for a "tank-brigade". The barracks was not yet completed by late 1948. It was occupied by about one hundred troops. Source saw six to ten trucks, some tractors but no tanks.

c. An officers' candidate school had been located in BILA CRKVA until the summer of 1948. The school later moved to an unknown location.

[redacted] Comment: From the report it was inferred that the following units were stationed in VRSAC in late 1948:

a. One cavalry brigade (a cavalry brigade had been located in VRSAC already in November 1947, according to previous information.)

b. One horse-drawn artillery or antitank brigade.

c. Motor transport unit with about 40 trucks.

d. One unit of one or two companies, which was designated "TITO-Guards".

The following barracks were under construction at that time: an air force barracks and another barracks which was designated "TITO-Guards" by Yugoslavs, and which was not occupied by tank troops in late 1948.

2 Annexes: 1.) Barracks in VRSAC, Yugoslavia.
2.) [redacted]

SECTION [redacted]

25X1